

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001 <i>This document relates to:</i> <i>Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr.. et al. v. al Baraka Inv. & Dev. Corp., et al., 04-cv-1923</i>	03 MDL 1570 (RCC) ECF Case
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**DEFENDANT TADAMON ISLAMIC BANK'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO
STATE A CLAIM FOR WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED, LACK OF PERSONAL
JURISDICTION AND INSUFFICIENT AND CONCLUSORY RICO ALLEGATIONS.**

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Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter “FRCP”), Defendant Tadamon Islamic Bank, by and through its undersigned attorney, moves this Court to dismiss Plaintiffs’ complaint as it relates to or regards Defendant Tadamon Islamic Bank.

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Tadamon Islamic Bank (hereinafter “Tadamon”) hereby files this memorandum in support of its motion to dismiss the O’Neill Plaintiffs’ (hereinafter “Plaintiffs”) complaint on three bases: (1) failure to state a claim under FRCP 12(b)(6); (2) lack of personal jurisdiction under FRCP 12(b)(2); and (3) want of compliance under FRCP 15(d) as Plaintiffs’ supplemental pleadings, such as their recently filed RICO statement, are conclusory in nature and do not arise from transactions or occurrences that post date the date of their original complaint – thus, they should not prevent this Court from dismissing Tadamon as a matter of law.

FRCP 12(b)(6) relief is appropriate because: (a) Plaintiffs’ allegations are conclusory in nature; (b) they are lacking in terms of causation; and (c) the provision of routine banking services cannot subject a defendant to liability.

As to the first point, Plaintiffs allege that because Tadamon is an alleged subsidiary or affiliate of Al Baraka (a defendant that has already been dismissed by this Court in the *Ashton* and *Burnett* cases pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6)) Tadamon is somehow linked to the 9/11 attacks.¹ This is a far-fetched position which cannot withstand the instant FRCP 12(b)(6) motion to

¹ *Query: To the extent that numerous allegations have already been rejected by this Court against an alleged principal [Al Baraka] and have been dismissed “in their entirety,” how is it possible to, in effect, transfer or attribute liability to an alleged related entity based upon the identical conduct found wanting by this Court?*

dismiss.² As to the second point, Plaintiffs fail to establish any kind of connection or causal link between their injuries and the alleged conduct of Tadamon (i.e. providing banking services). Failure to adequately allege a causal link between Defendant's alleged conduct and Plaintiffs' injuries alone warrants dismissal of their complaint.³

As to the third point, Plaintiffs allege that Tadamon is liable for the 9/11 tragedy because it provided classic banking services and had shareholders that were alleged supporters of terrorism. This Court has already held however, that the provision of ordinary banking services does not provide a basis for liability.⁴ Moreover, this Court upheld Judge Roberston's earlier ruling that rejected an expansive "know your customer rule," which Plaintiffs' attenuated allegations propose.⁵ For any or all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' allegations against Tadamon fail to make a claim for which relief can be granted.

Defendant also hereby requests dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction. As evidenced by the attached affidavit, Tadamon has never conducted business of any sort in the United States. (Aihmaidi Aff.) ("Ex. A."). Because Tadamon has never availed itself in the jurisdiction of the United States, the minimum contacts necessary to sustain this action are lacking and Tadamon must be dismissed.⁶

² As this Court has held, "[T]he extreme nature of the charges of terrorism, fairness requires extra-careful scrutiny of Plaintiffs' allegations as to any particular defendant." *In re: Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001*, 349 F. Supp. 2d 765, 833 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) ("*Terrorist Attacks I*") (quoting *Burnett v. Al Baraka*, 274 F. Supp. 2d 86, 103-04 (D.D.C. 2003) ("*Burnett I*").

³ See *Wagner v. Barrick Gold Corp.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3854, at *14 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 31, 2006) (granting defendants' Motion to Dismiss for Plaintiffs' failure to adequately allege a causal link between defendants' alleged conduct and plaintiff's securities fraud claim); *see infra*. Pt. II(C) and accompanying text.

⁴ *Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 833 (citing *Burnett I*, 274 F. Supp. 2d at 109).

⁵ *See infra*. Pt. II (D).

⁶ *See Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945).

Finally, Defendant hereby requests dismissal for the additional reason that Plaintiffs' supplemental pleadings - such as their recently filed RICO statement – are conclusory in nature and concern matters prior to the date of their original pleading and as such violate FRCP 15(d).

See infra Pt. III.

For any and all of the foregoing reasons Defendant's instant motion to dismiss can and should be granted.

II. PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT FAILS TO STATE A CLAIM AGAINST TADAMON.

Plaintiffs' complaint can be dismissed for failure to state a claim under FRCP 12(b)(6) since Plaintiffs' allegations are conclusory in nature. Furthermore, the allegations fail to establish a basis for causation, as they merely state that Tadamon provided routine banking services.

A. Standard of Review

A court may dismiss a complaint if it is clear that no relief could be granted under any set of facts that could be proved consistent with the allegations. *Hishon v. King & Spalding*, 467 U.S. 69, 73 (1984). In reviewing such a motion, the court must construe the complaint in the light most favorable to plaintiff and must accept as true all allegations and all reasonable factual inferences drawn from the factual allegations. *See Wagner v. Barrick Gold Corp.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3854, at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 31, 2006).

However, the court need not “accept inferences drawn by [the plaintiff] if such inferences are unsupported by the facts set out in the complaint.” *Browning v. Clinton*, 292 F.3d 235, 242 (D.C. Cir. 2002) (quoting *Kowal v. MCI Communications Corp.*, 16 F.3d 1271, 1276 (D.C. Cir. 1994)). The court is “not bound to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation.” *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986). A court must reject legally

conclusory allegations, treating only specific factual allegations as true. *In re Livent, Inc. Noteholders Sec. Litig.*, 151 F. Supp. 2d 371, 405 (S.D.N.Y. 2001).

B. Plaintiffs' Allegations Are Conclusory And Insufficient To State a Claim

As noted above, in their Consolidated Complaint, Plaintiffs make two points: (1) that Tadamon provided financial and routine banking services and by virtue of their operation as a bank in the Sudan, they provided services to alleged known supporters of terror; and (2) that by providing financial services and maintaining accounts for certain “shareholders” Tadamon is within six-degrees of separation from Osama Bin Laden and therefore supported international terrorism and/or the 9/11 terrorist attacks. (Pls.’ Consol. Compl. ¶¶ 51-53, September 30, 2005). This Court should not entertain any more attenuated “six degrees of separation” links between Tadamon and Plaintiffs’ injuries. *See W.E. Media Inc. v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 218 F. Supp. 2d 463, 475 (S.D.N.Y. 2002). Defendant’s motion to dismiss should thus be granted.

It is well established that general and conclusory allegations are an insufficient basis of liability as “[a] complaint which consists of conclusory allegations unsupported by factual assertions fails even on the liberal standard of Rule 12(b)(6).” *Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 833 (quoting *De Jesus v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 87 F.3d 65, 70 (2d Cir. 1996)). Such conclusory allegations are always insufficient, as a matter of law, to maintain a lawsuit, even if they contain all the requisite elements of a cause of action. *See id.* at 832-33. For example, in examining the claims made against Al Rajhi Bank in *Ashton* and *Burnett*, this Court noted that the plaintiffs “do not offer facts to support their conclusions that Al Rajhi Bank had to know that Defendant Charities ... were supporting terrorism.” *Id.* at 833. This was the case even though the complaint contained allegations that “Al Rajhi knew or had to know that its depositors ... were material supporters of terrorism.” *Id.* at 831.

Likewise here, Plaintiffs' complaint alleges that Tadamon has facilitated, materially sponsored, aided and abetted, and/or conspired with al Qaida, managed the financial accounts of al Qaeda operatives, and was a shareholder of defendant al Shamal Islamic Bank . (Pls.' Consol. Compl. ¶¶ 52-53). In Plaintiffs' more definite statement (attached to their consolidated complaint) they further allege that Tadamon is an indirect subsidiary of DMI Trust through Faisal Islamic Bank (FIB), that Tadamon supported jihadist terror activities because it contributed 5 million Sudanese pounds to the Islamic Shariah Support Fund (ISSF), that FIB is a shareholder of Tadamon, and finally, that Tadamon is a founding shareholder of Al Shamal Bank.

It is important to note, however, that neither Plaintiffs' Consolidated Complaint nor their more definite statements detail the specific banking services and/or how Tadamon "facilitated [or] materially sponsored" al Qaida which led to their supporting of international terrorism and/or the 9/11 tragedy. In fact, the only difference between Plaintiffs' conclusory allegations in paragraphs 51-53 of their Consolidated Complaint and the similar allegations contained in the other 600 pages of their "new" consolidated complaint are nothing more than additional far fetched allegations. For example, on page 18, paragraph 87 of their more definite statement, Plaintiffs suggest that because Tadamon donated 5 million Sudanese Pounds to ISSF at some point after March 1991, that Tadamon is somehow linked to jihadist terrorist activities in the Sudan. Even assuming *arguendo* this allegation is true, this allegation fails to even begin to establish how Tadamon supported or contributed to the 9/11 tragedy. Moreover, the alleged conduct is so attenuated having occurred 5-7 years before OBL's fatwa and 10 years before 9/11.

In sum, just as this Court previously held for Al Rajhi, Tadamon should be dismissed for Plaintiffs' failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

C. Plaintiffs' Complaint Fails to Establish Causation

As this Court is aware, Plaintiffs must show that Defendant's actions were a substantial cause of their injuries and that their injuries were reasonably foreseeable to Defendant. *See First Nationwide Bank v. Gelt Funding Corp.*, 27 F.3d 763, 769 (2d Cir. 1994). Because of an obvious lack of connection between the Plaintiffs' injuries and the alleged conduct of Tadamon (i.e. providing banking services), this Court can and should dismiss the complaint on this basis alone. *See Wagner v. Barrick Gold Corp.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3854, at *14 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 31, 2006) (granting defendants' Motion to Dismiss for Plaintiffs' failure to adequately allege a causal link between defendants' alleged conduct and plaintiff's securities fraud claim).

Pursuant to this Court's previous ruling, proximate cause is an essential element of any claim and to meet their causation burden, Plaintiffs must present sufficient allegations that Defendant's conduct (i.e., operating as a retail bank in the Sudan) was the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' injuries. *See Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 797 n. 26. Defendant submits that in Plaintiffs' Consolidated Complaint, they fail to meet their "cause-in-fact" burden because they merely allege that a relationship between Tadamon and its alleged parent corporation, Al Baraka, or "shareholders," such as Faisal Islamic Bank and DMI, existed. Again, assuming *arguendo*, even if a "relationship" existed between Tadamon and Al Baraka and/or its "shareholders," there is no causal link between defendants' alleged conduct and plaintiff's securities fraud claim.

As such, Plaintiffs fail to meet their burden in showing any causal connection between any action on the part of Tadamon and the 9/11 tragedy. Accordingly, their complaint should be dismissed.

D. Routine Banking Services Cannot Subject A Defendant To Liability

Tadamon cannot be held liable for providing banking services. All courts examining this issue have rejected the proposition that a bank can be held responsible for the way in which its alleged customers use their money. *Burnett I*, 274 F. Supp. 2d at 109; *Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 832. Examining this potential liability, this Court concluded that there is no support “for the proposition that a bank is liable for injuries done with money that passes through its hands in the form of deposits, withdrawals, check clearing services, or any other routine banking service.” *Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 832 (quoting *Burnett I*, 274 F. Supp. 2d at 109). Although the act of “funneling” or transferring money to a terrorist is “unlawful and actionable,” there is no basis for liability if a bank unwittingly served as a “funnel.” *Burnett I*, 274 F. Supp. 2d at 109.

In deciding the motion to dismiss of Al Rajhi, for example, Judge Robertson dismissed all claims related to the provision of banking services, but kept Al Rajhi in the suit only because of allegations that it misused its own zakat fund, hence “funneling” money to terrorists rather than being a simple “funnel.” *Id.* However, after receiving the *Burnett* Plaintiffs’ response to their motion for a more definite statement, Al Rajhi renewed its Motion to Dismiss before this Court. *Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 832. Upholding Judge Roberston’s earlier ruling, and rejecting the Plaintiffs’ expansive rationale regarding a “know your customer rule,” this Court dismissed the complaint against Al Rajhi “in its entirety.” *Id.* at 833. Likewise, this Court should dismiss the complaint against Tadamon. Plaintiffs herein are not even alleging the same basis for liability as in the Al Rajhi case (i.e. there is no allegation that Tadamon violated its zakat fund or any other internal policy or procedures). At best, in their more definite statement,

Plaintiffs refer to an ISSF contribution Tadamon allegedly made at some point after March 1991. Even if this allegation was taken for its truth, there is no similar allegation by the O’Neil Plaintiffs as the Al Rajhi plaintiffs. The O’Neil Plaintiffs are not suggesting that Tadamon violated an ISSF fund. Rather, Plaintiffs allege a more attenuated relationship – one between Tadamon and Al Shamal or one between Tadamon and alleged shareholders such as Faisal Islamic Bank which allegedly has links to international terrorism.

Allegations such as those presented here represent the classic “six degrees of separation” theory which can hardly establish causation. *See W.E. Media Inc. v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 218 F. Supp. 2d 463, 475 (S.D.N.Y. 2002). Thus, Tadamon submits it should be dismissed as (1) it cannot be held responsible for the way its alleged customers used their money; and (2) even if money was allegedly funneled or transferred through Tadamon to terrorists, it was done so “unwittingly” by Tadamon, without the knowledge that their accountholders were terrorists or that funds were being used to support international terrorism, Tadamon cannot be held liable. Furthermore, no cause of action exists and Plaintiffs’ claim against Tadamon must be dismissed.

III. PLAINTIFFS’ COMPLAINT FAILS FOR WANT OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER TADAMON.

Plaintiffs’ complaint can also be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction under FRCP 12(b)(2). *See Ex. A.*

A. Standard of Review

Pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(2), the plaintiff bears the burden of making out a *prima facie* case to establish personal jurisdiction over the defendant. *See In re Magnetic Audiotape Antitrust Litig.*, 334 F.3d 204, 206 (2d Cir. 2003). In order to survive a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(2), plaintiffs must provide facts sufficient to establish minimum contacts between the defendants and the forum. *See Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316

(1945). “A plaintiff makes such a showing by alleging specific acts connecting the defendant with the forum; mere allegations of a conspiracy will not suffice.” *United States v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 116 F. Supp. 2d 116, 121 (D.D.C. 2000); *see also Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 805.

B. Tadamon Lacks Minimum Contacts with the United States

Tadamon has never availed itself to the jurisdiction of the United States in any manner or fashion. Pursuant to well-established case law, minimum contacts are necessary to sustain this action. *See Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945). Here, Plaintiffs’ suit against Tadamon must be dismissed because Plaintiffs have failed to plead a sufficient nexus between Tadamon and the United States. Plaintiffs could not plead sufficient contacts because, as evidenced by the attached affidavit, Tadamon has had no direct contacts with the United States either in the past or present. (Ex. A.)

Tadamon is a banking institution headquartered in Sudan. Tadamon is not, and has never been, domiciled, organized, or incorporated in any form in the United States. (Ex. A at 5.) Tadamon is not, and has never been, licensed or registered to do business in the United States. (Ex A at 6.) Tadamon does not, and has never owned or leased property in the United States. (Ex. A at 7.) Tadamon does not have, and never had, a branch office, a representative, an employee or an agent in the United States, except for its representation by an attorney in this court. (Ex. A at 8.) Tadamon does not now, and has never, offered or advertised banking or any other services within the United States. (Ex. A at 9.) Tadamon has never received funds which originated in the United States. (Ex. A at 10.) Shares of Tadamon stock has never been offered or sold in the United States. (Ex A at 11.) Tadamon does not have a bank account in the United States, but it had a correspondent account in the United States with the Bank of New York for a

short period which was closed in or about February 1994. Tadamon also has never, on its own initiative or at the request of any customer, transferred funds to the United States. (Ex. A at 12.) Tadamon does not now maintain any correspondent relationships with United States based Banks. (Ex. A at 13.)

Although Tadamon had a correspondent relationship with the Bank of New York, it is important to note that this relationship was necessary to perform routine international monetary transfers and has never been used to perform any business within the United States. (Ex. A at ¶¶ 11-13.) Moreover, “[c]ourts have repeatedly found that a correspondent bank relationship between a foreign bank and a New York financial institution does not provide sufficient grounds to exercise personal jurisdiction over a foreign bank.” *Semi Conductor Materials v. Citibank Int'l PLC*, 969 F. Supp. 243, 246 (S.D.N.Y. 1997). This Court itself has recognized that a correspondent relationship with a U.S. based bank, absent additional allegations, does not satisfy due process requirements and requires dismissal for lack of jurisdiction. *See Terrorist Attacks I*, 349 F. Supp. 2d at 820 (citing *Leema Enters. Inc. v. Wili*, 575 F. Supp. 1533, 1537 (S.D.N.Y. 1983)).

Given the foregoing reasons, it is clear that Defendant's motion to dismiss can and should be granted.

IV. PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL PLEADINGS, SUCH AS THEIR RECENTLY FILED RICO STATEMENT, CANNOT SALVAGE THEIR DEFICIENT COMPLAINT AS IT REGARDS OR RELATES TO TADAMON – AS SUCH, DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS MUST BE GRANTED.

Plaintiffs' Complaint should be dismissed notwithstanding Plaintiffs' supplemental pleadings, such as their recently filed RICO statement. The statement does not satisfy the requirements of FRCP 15(d). Furthermore, the allegations contained therein are: (a) conclusory

in nature; (b) simply restate Tadamon's alleged relationship with certain shareholders, and (c) accuse Tadamon once more of providing routine banking services to alleged shareholders.

Supplemental pleadings are limited to setting forth transactions, occurrences or events which have happened since the date of the pleading to be supplemented. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(d). In Plaintiffs' recently filed RICO statement, paragraph 5(b) lists the "dates of, the participants in, and a description of the facts surrounding the predicate acts." As this court will observe, the allegations contained therein date from the "early 1990s to 9/11/2001." (Pls.' RICO Statement 3-5, March 15, 2006.) The Plaintiffs' Consolidated Complaint was filed on September 30, 2005. Because the RICO statement does not set forth transactions, occurrences or events subsequent to the 2004 filing, the allegations therein should not be considered by the court.

V. CONCLUSION

For good cause shown in this memorandum, this Court should grant Defendant's motion to dismiss based on failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted, lack of personal jurisdiction and because Plaintiffs' supplemental pleadings cannot salvage their deficient complaint as it regards or relates to Tadamon.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Dated: April 14, 2006

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy of the foregoing Memorandum in Support of Motion to Dismiss was served via electronic case filing on this 14th day of April, 2006, upon the following:

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